



Urban District of Heanor.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

FOR

THE YEAR 1945.



P. H. J. TURTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.).

Medical Officer of Health.

A. A. WILSON, M.C., M.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

HEANOR.

"Observer" Office, Market Street.

Heanor Urban District Council.

1945.

Chairman of Council: COUNCILLOR J. W. WHITE.

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR T. A. SAXTON.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR H. B. HUNT.

COUN. C. W. BAKER.	COUN. J. W. LILLEY.
" F. E. BROWN.	" MRS. D. NEAL.
" T. A. BLOWERS.	" J. H. NEAL.
" W. BELFIELD.	" E. W. PRICE.
" W. F. BLAKE.	" H. W. QUANTRILL.
" A. FLINT.	" L. SHIPLEY, C.C.
" MRS. P. HART.	" J. T. SMITH.
" T. HORSLEY.	" C. B. WOOD, C.C.
" J. W. KEW.	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

(a) (b) P. H. J. TURTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

(a) A. A. WILSON, M.C., M.R.S.I. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5),

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

(a) H. W. JEFFORD, S.I.J.B. (6). Commenced 8-1-45.

Clerks: MISS I. E. ANNABLE and MRS. D. LLOYD (Temporary.
Now ceased duties).

Shops Inspector: C. G. BASSFORD.

Rodent Operator: T. ANTCLIFFE.

Nurses under the Derbyshire C.C. Maternity and Child Welfare
Scheme and Tuberculosis Regulations:

MISS B. S. STEVENS. MISS E. WEBB.

MISS C. M. WHEATLEY.

(a) Salaries contributed to under Exchequer Grants.

(b) Part Time.

- (1) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector.
- (2) Certificate of San. Assoc. Scotland, Sanitary Science.
- (3) Certificate of San. Assoc. Scotland, Inspector of Meat and Foods.
- (4) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute, Smoke Inspector.
- (5) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute, Advanced Knowledge.
- (6) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors
Examining Board as Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report for the year 1945 on the health of the Urban District of Heanor.

The population has risen to 22,410 and the birth rate is 16.82 per 1,000, which is a drop of no less than 26 per cent. on that of 1944. During 1945, there were 132 fewer births than in 1944, and the evidence, so far, points to a still lower birth rate in 1946.

The death rate is again down by 1 per 1,000, and at 9.28 is the lowest since 1936. The cancer death rate has again risen and stands at 1.65 per 1,000 of the population; during 1945 the number of cancer deaths was 37. The death rate of infants under 1 year of age has risen slightly from 49.11 to 50.39. No deaths were recorded from puerperal causes.

Infectious disease notifications totalled 963, of which no less than 603 were measles. Scarlet fever was again very prevalent and 178 cases were notified. With these two exceptions, notifiable infectious disease was not very heavy, though I regret to report that diphtheria jumped to 23 cases after several years of almost total absence. The disease was undoubtedly imported from a neighbouring area where a case arose in an outcrop worker. This case was unrecognised and infected a member of the family where he lodged, who then carried it to a house in this area from which all the trouble arose. There was one death in a boy who had not been immunised previously. This death again illustrates the necessity of immunisation in early life; again I must stress what I have so often done before, that since 1938 when the scheme was first started, no death has arisen in any person who has been immunised previously. One is often asked how

long protection lasts. As a general rule, it may be said that if a child is immunised with A.P.T. at 1 year of age with two injections, and a reinforcing dose at 5 years of age before entering school, protection will be almost absolute. The important thing to bear in mind is, that absolute protection from attack is not the aim of the treatment, but the prevention of death if a person is attacked. The protection of an individual from being attacked is, of course, important from the public health viewpoint, but the prevention of death is much more important.

The considerable decline in the birth rate for the year under review calls for some comment, and I make no apology for dealing at some length with the trends of population and the social consequences of a decline in fertility. For more than 60 years the birth rate of England and Wales has been falling, and this urban area is no exception to the rule. It is true that the birth-rate for the Heanor Urban District has been steadily rising since 1934 when it was 14.89, but it now appears that this 10-year period of rising birth rates (a good deal of which was due to war influences) has come to an end, and it does not appear that the decline has been arrested. If the birth rates from 1890 onwards are recorded graphically, this becomes very obvious, and one does not have to seek far to understand why the future holds such a dim prospect. In 1851 the number of persons per family in England and Wales was 4.83: in 1931 it was 3.72. To-day it is even less.

The rates of increase in population for the Heanor U.D.C. since the 1891 census are as follows:—

1891 — 1901	...	...	...	19.2 per cent.
1901 — 1911	...	...	...	22.1 „ „
1911 — 1921	...	...	...	7.9 „ „
1921 — 1931	...	...	...	4.4 „ „
1931 — 1945	...	...	...	1.5 „ „

Whilst the population is still increasing in numbers, it is doing so chiefly on account of a larger proportion of people reaching an advanced age. Table 1 shows the age distribution of the population of England and Wales at the 1921 census, and at September 1939. It will be seen that there were 2,479,000 fewer people under 25 years of age in September 1939 than in 1921, whilst there were 2,939,000 more people over 55 years of age. It is obvious that we entered the last war much less well-equipped to maintain our existence as a nation than when we emerged from the war of 1914-1919.

TABLE 1. ENGLAND AND WALES. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (000's omitted).

Age Group	Census 1921 Total	% Total Population	Sept. 1939 Nat. Reg.	% Total Population	Increase or (—) Decrease	% Increase or (—) Decrease
Under 5	3322	8.7	2736	6.7	— 586	—17.6
5 — 15	7179	18.9	5836	14.3	—1343	—18.7
15 — 25	6654	17.5	6104	15.0	— 550	— 8.2
25 — 35	5761	15.2	6673	16.3	912	15.8
35 — 45	5346	14.1	6038	14.8	692	12.9
45 — 55	4420	11.6	5169	12.7	749	16.9
55 — 65	2913	7.6	4293	10.5	1380	47.3
65 — 75	1643)					
75 & over	2291)	6.0	3850	9.4	1559	68.0
Total under 25 years	17155	45.1	14676	36.0	—2479	—14.4
Total over 55 years	5204	13.6	8143	19.9	2939	56.4

In the same period there was an increase of 68 per cent. in the age group 65 years and over, whilst in the age group under 25 years, there was a decline of 14.4 per cent. This change in the balance of the population is very significant; it has not yet been arrested. One way in which it reveals itself is the increase in the cancer death rate. It is clear that the nation is ageing rapidly, and neither the marriage rates nor the reproduction rates indicate that there will be a sustained swing in the opposite direction.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Marriage Rates.

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
17.2	17.4	17.5	17.6	21.2	22.5	18.6	17.7	14.1	14.3	18.6

Reproduction Rates.

.764	.774	.785	.810	.808	.772	.761	.853	.900	.996	.916
23.6	22.6	21.5	19.0	19.2	22.8	23.9	14.7	10.0	0.4	8.4

Per cent. Below.

The recent increase in the marriage and reproduction rates are insufficient to counteract the serious effects which within a few years will be only too obvious. When one considers that juveniles will soon be kept out of industry until they are 16 years of age, that military service will probably be compulsory from 18-20 years for a long time to come, that the present generation is failing to produce enough children to maintain the next generation, and that you are faced with an increasing multitude of pensioners estimated to reach 31 per cent. of the total population by 1961, one is often puzzled to understand where the people necessary to do the work of the nation and carry its load of passengers at the same time, are going to be found. Failing production at home, they will have to be imported. Unless, however, there is a very sudden increase in the number of persons per family, the population is doomed to a period of heavy decline with the inevitable consequence of a contraction in the standard of living as we understand it.

Mr. Roy Harrod, the joint editor of "The Economic Journal" has criticised the contentions of Dr. Joad and Mr. Desmond MacCarthy. "The verdict of economics," he said, "is on the whole against a decline. It is sometimes forgotten to what extent we have been able to take the steady increase of output per head as a matter of course. An occasional increase of pay here, of pension there, of educational standards, of social services, of national amenities, have in the main been financed out of the increase in the size of the 'national cake.' To provide needed help in one direction it has not been necessary to stint in another. If this material progress is slowed down we shall find things much less comfortable. . . . Dr. Joad might plead that he was not concerned with the transition to smaller numbers. But we are. Unless a rather spectacular increase in the size of families occurs in the decades immediately ahead, the decline of population will not be arrested in the twentieth century. . . . The present tendency is

for efficient production to require a large market; there is no sign that this tendency is exhausted. A small market is likely to militate against economic well-being. . . . There is a more important reason why we should be less happy if we acquiesced in a decline. However balked and frustrated an individual may feel in his private life—and few, alas, do not—he derives sustenance, yes, and happiness from the sense that he is living in a society where great enterprise is on foot. Those who wish to arrest the decline are charged with seeking cannon fodder for imperialism and aggression. In Britain such an argument whatever truth it may have had in the past, is now obsolete—indeed, archaic.”

We hear much of youth and youth movements in these days. But what of the aged? You cannot discard the aged and infirm as so much worn-out junk fit only for the scrap heap. In 1942 I remarked in my report “that there could be no escape from the hard consequence that such a disturbance in the balance of the population whose coming generation was declining heavily in numbers and in its working capacity, would rebound like a boomerang upon the heads of the aged with severe impartiality.” Will the aged be happier? Most certainly they will not. When the proportion of the aged to the rest of the population approaches a figure two or three times greater than it now is, they will feel the impact in a way which will be very hard to bear. The present day problems of their care and maintenance will be even more urgent. Already, as the curtain rises and reveals the picture, there is much to give us food for sober reflection. The provision of more hospital beds for the aged and infirm or the chronic sick, only scratches the surface and does not get down to the roots of the case; that is no solution, for the lack of attendants or nurses to undertake what is acknowledged to be the most trying task of all, defeats the aim and misses the target.

In the nineteenth century, children were an economic asset, but to-day they are regarded by many as a liability. The Inland Revenue do not put a very high value on them in money terms, but the allowances have not stimulated a rise in the birth rate. It is very doubtful if family allowances either in cash or in kind will make any appreciable difference in arresting the decline, for the difficulties in reversing social habits by even the most drastic measures has been made clear in the experience of France, Germany and Italy.

In every walk of life shortage of labour is very evident. This is particularly the case in nursing and maternity work. Sanatoria are understaffed by 25 per cent; fever hospitals and maternity homes are in the same plight. Even mental hospitals have closed their doors except to those compulsorily certifiable, and dark hints have been made about conscripting women for mental nursing. In general hospitals there is a serious lack of domestic workers and it is proposed to bridge the gaps and close the ranks in the nursing profession by importing foreigners. The advertisement pages of the “Nursing

Mirror" are a revealing sight and prove how desperate is the need. Lack of money or emoluments is not the tap root of the evil. There are more jobs than ever, but less and less folk willing or able to perform them. Whenever there is severe competition for labour, people choose those jobs which seem to offer the least trouble or restriction. Many will not accept what Miss Emily MacManus has described as the pepper and salt of life—the discipline and self-discipline which are inseparable from nursing. But the principal solution she had to offer was to fill the gaps by conscripting women into hospitals for a period, one which would surely not work out satisfactorily.

The family is said to be the basis of society. There the lip service ends. The crack-up of family life, the avoidance of all responsibility for the sick, the aged and infirm by people whose motives too often are to shove their troublesome relations on to someone else's back proclaim the social sores which will not be healed by words, but only by deeds. The horror of the institution or the workhouse has a solid foundation of reality. The hospital surveyors can think of nothing better than bricks and beds. Their one unanimous recommendation was for more hospital beds for the chronic sick. But it seems to me that the authorities are trying to cram a quart of precept into a pint pot of practice. The visions and the schemes of the planners and the surveyors will not materialise by the wave of a wand like the rabbit out of the conjurer's hat. Bricks are one thing: humans are another: humanness is still another.

The Institute of Almoners in a recent survey showed that "not only is the problem of the chronic sick not being met but most people do not realize that there is a problem." They reported a disturbing lack of accommodation and particularly for those suffering from inoperable cancer. The accommodation was too often in old Workhouses, or in a grim, depressing and ill-cared-for place. There was no proper segregation—cases of inoperable cancer were jumbled up in one small ward with senile cases, noisy mental cases and even isolation cases from the maternity ward. Since the numbers of the aged are rapidly rising and will reach five millions (over 65 years) by 1950, it is quite obvious that the problems of their care will become increasingly urgent, and it is equally clear that increase in provision of beds for the chronic sick in the local hospital will have to be considered in the near future. But I think that in a town of this size it would be a most retrograde step to turn the local hospital into a mere dumping place for them and them alone, to exclude the use of X-ray apparatus and to relegate surgery to the status of that performed in a first aid room. Nor should district nurses be forgotten. There is a tendency to look upon them as the Cinderellas of the party, but their work is of the utmost value to the community. It is fashionable for industrial firms to engage the services of state registered nurses to act as dressers and attendants for injuries in

first aid rooms. To a large extent, the services of these could be more usefully employed where the need of their services is more urgently required. In this district the St. John Ambulance Brigade can provide all the first aid attention which is required in colliery accidents.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP TURTON.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres)	4,636
Population (mid-June)	22,410
Number of Inhabited Houses	6,410
Rateable Value	£106,772
Product of a Penny Rate	£402
Live Births—	Males. Females. Total.
Legitimate	163 183 346
Illegitimate	19 12 31
	182 195 377

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	16.82
Number of Still Births	...	13
Rate of Still Births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	33.33
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	9.28

Deaths and Death Rates from Puerperal Causes:—

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births.
Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	0	0.00
Other Maternal Causes	0	0.00
Total	0	0.00

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants (per 1,000 live births)	...	50.39
Legitimate infants (per legitimate live births)	...	47.74
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	...	2.65

Deaths and Death Rate from:—

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.
Cancer (all ages)	37	1.65
Measles (all ages)	0	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2	0.04

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The infantile mortality rate for the year under review was 50.39 per 1,000 live births, compared with 49.11 in 1944, 76.0 in 1943, 60.1 in 1942 and 20.4 in 1941.

TABLE 2.—BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1945.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis. Total Deaths under two years of age.	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales	16.1	0.46	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	—	0.02	5.6	46
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	19.1	0.58	13.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	—	0.02	7.8	54
148 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	19.2	0.53	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	—	0.02	4.5	43
London	15.7	0.40	13.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.07	—	0.01	7.6	53
Heanor U.D.	16.82	0.58	9.28	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	—	2.6	50

TABLE 3.—MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IN THE YEAR 1945.

	Rates per 1000 Total Births (Live & Still).		Notifications, Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.									
	Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever and Notifications.	Maternal Mortality.	Typhoid Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Pneumonia.
England and Wales	9.93	1.22	0.01	0.01	0.05	1.89	1.64	0.46	0.25	0.00	11.67	0.87
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	12.65	—	0.01	0.00	0.05	2.02	1.65	0.52	0.28	0.00	10.89	1.03
148 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	8.81	—	0.01	0.01	0.05	2.03	1.47	0.56	0.24	—	11.19	0.72
London	15.87	—	0.01	0.00	0.06	1.57	1.25	0.31	0.31	0.00	9.03	0.73
Heanor U.D.	12.86	—	—	—	0.04	7.94	2.32	1.02	0.75	—	26.90	2.63

TABLE 4.
VARIOUS CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1945.

	Total.	M.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Diphtheria	1	1	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1	0
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	4	4	0
Syphilis	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis	0	0	0
Cancer: Oesophagus and Buccal Cavity	2	2	0
" Uterus	2	0	2
" Stomach and Duodenum	6	4	2
" Breast	5	0	5
" All other sites	22	10	12
Diabetes	3	2	1
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	27	12	15
Heart Disease	58	27	31
Other Disease of Circulatory System	4	2	2
Bronchitis	6	5	1
Pneumonia	9	4	5
Other Respiratory Disease	3	3	0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	0	0	0
Diarrhoea, under 2 years	1	1	0
Appendicitis	0	0	0
Other Digestive Diseases	9	6	3
Nephritis	6	4	2
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0
Other Maternal Causes	0	0	0
Premature Birth (Registrar-General's figures)	3	1	2
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries or Infantile Diseases	7	2	5
Suicide	0	0	0
Road Traffic Accidents	4	3	1
Other Violent Causes	5	5	0
All Other Causes	20	10	10
Total	208	109	99

TABLE 5.
CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1945.
AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	3	7	12	18	85	32	5	12	2	1	—	178
Diphtheria	1	1	—	—	2	6	6	1	5	—	1	—	23
Enteric Fever (includ- ing para-typhoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Pneumonia	9	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	10	—	8	12	59
Other diseases generally notifiable.													
Specify:—													
Dysentery	—	3	3	2	—	4	2	—	3	5	2	1	25
Measles	36	81	78	77	100	217	9	1	4	—	—	—	603
Whooping Cough	6	6	6	9	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	5	17
Cerebro-Spinal Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	53	96	96	103	134	330	52	10	41	10	20	18	963

TABLE 6. 1. IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 30 December, 1945.						
Age at 31/12/45 ... i.e., Born in Year ...	Under 1 1945	1 1944	2 1943	3 1942	4 1941	10 to 14 1931-35
Number Immunised.	4	376	342	311	322	1460
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1945.	1983					3316
						5299
						4434

2. DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN RELATION TO IMMUNISATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.			DEATHS.		
Age at date of Notifica- tion.	Number of Cases Notified.	No. of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation.	Age at date of Death.	Number of Deaths.	No. of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation.
Under 1 ...	1	—	Under 1 ...	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—
2	—	—	2	—	—
3	—	—	3	—	—
4	2	—	4	—	—
5 to 9 ...	7	5	5 to 9 ...	—	—
10 to 14 ...	6	5	10 to 14 ...	1	0
Totals ...	16	10	Totals ...	1	0

TABLE 7.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS IN SCHOOLS.

1. Mundy Street Boys	99.0
2. Langley Mill Girls	99.0
3. Marlpool Boys Council	98.3
4. Loscoe Road Girls	98.3
5. Loscoe Road Infants	98.2
6. Elnor Street Infants	98.0
7. Loscoe Road Boys	97.1
8. Loscoe Denby Lane	96.8
9. Langley Girls and Infants	96.6
10. Langley Mill Boys	96.4
11. Lockton Avenue Girls	95.4
12. Codnor Central Council	95.2
13. Heanor Grammar School	95.0
14. Marlpool Infants	94.1
15. Crosshill Boys	92.9
16. Commonsides Infants	90.0
17. Jessop Street Girls and Infants	89.6
18. Aldercar Infants	89.5
19. Mill Lane Infants	80.0
Average	95.4

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

963 cases were reported during the year under review; measles accounted for 603 of these and scarlet fever for 178 cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—25 cases were notified, two being withdrawn. Of the 23 established cases, 12 had not been immunised. One of the unimmunised cases died in hospital. Most of the cases belonged to the intermedius type, but one mild case proved to be gravis type, which at the time was the only case discovered in the county since April. All the immunised cases had been treated with TAF, which has been discontinued for some time in place of A.P.T. The table below sets out the dates of occurrence, the age and the relation to immunisation.

Case No.	Date, 1945.	Age.	Immunised.	
			Yes.	No.
1	9.6	12 yrs.	TAF 1941	
2	14.6	1 yr.		No
3	25.6	23 yrs.		No
4	29.6	8 yrs.	TAF 1941	
5	4.7	14 yrs.	TAF 1941	
6	4.7	$\frac{1}{2}$ yr.		No
7	20.7	26 yrs.		No
8	26.7	13 yrs.	TAF 1939	
9	30.7	11 yrs.		No (Died)
10	4.8	6 yrs.	TAF 1942	
11	8.8	9 yrs.	TAF 1941	
12	9.8	17 yrs.	TAF 1939	
13	11.8	20 yrs.		No
14	21.8	23 yrs.		No
15	12.9	10 yrs.	TAF 1938	
16	12.9	7 yrs.	TAF 1941	
17	12.9	7 yrs.	TAF 1943	
18	12.9	4 yrs.		No
19	17.9	4 yrs.		No
20	22.10	7 yrs.		No
21	26.11	55 yrs.		No
22	6.12	25 yrs.		No
23	31.12	10 yrs.	TAF ?	

The total number of children immunised in 1945 was as follows:—

Age under 5 years 501

Age 5 years and over, but under 15 35

The percentage of children immunised at 31.12.45 was:—

Age Group:	Age Group	Age Group:
0—5 years.	1—5 years.	5—14 years.
68.3	85.5	95.4

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of cases notified was 178, of which 72 were removed to hospital. No deaths occurred. The incidence was very much the same as in 1944. The majority of the cases were of a mild type.

ERYSIPELAS.—17 cases were notified. None was removed to hospital, and none died.

PNEUMONIA.—59 cases were notified, of which 9 (4 males and 5 females) died. Cases requiring hospital treatment were admitted to the local hospital. The case mortality of 15 per cent. is not unduly high. Penicillin may reduce this somewhat, but the disadvantage of treatment by chemotherapeutic or bactericidal agents is that whilst smothering the attack they do nothing to assist in the development of natural immunity or the prevention of further attack.

MEASLES.—A high total of 603 recorded cases was reached in 1945. No deaths occurred. No case was removed to hospital. No provision is made at the Isolation Hospital for admission of measles cases, which are best treated at home on account of the risk of cross infections.

WHOOPING COUGH.—52 cases, all of a mild type, were notified. No deaths occurred and none was removed to hospital. Last year the possibility of prophylaxis with whooping cough vaccine was mentioned, but recent work has suggested that it is doubtful whether it is of much use for this purpose. The administration of pertussis vaccine during an attack is useless in influencing the course of the disease, but the prophylactic use of the vaccine appears to modify the severity of any subsequent attack in many cases.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Five cases were notified and removed to hospital. Cases are removed to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary by arrangement with the County Council. It might be mentioned here that a scheme exists whereby premature infants can be admitted to the Nightingale Nursing Home at Derby. The service includes transport by taxi to Derby with a trained nurse as attendant during the journey. Some use has been made of this service, which has proved very successful. The service can be put into operation by a telephone call to the Nightingale Home at any time.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—One case was notified. The case was removed to the Derby Borough Isolation Hospital, which admits all cases of this disease from this district. The case recovered.

DYSENTERY.—25 cases of bacillary dysentery were notified. All were of the Sonné variety. None was removed to hospital and all recovered. Sulphaguanidine, or succinyl-sulphathiazole, have simplified the management of this type of case, but I am of the opinion that arrangements should be made to admit cases of this disease to

the Isolation Hospital at Heage when the domestic circumstances are very unsatisfactory or where overcrowding exists in the dwelling.

SMALL POX

TYPHOID FEVER

PARATYPHOID FEVER

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No cases notified.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.—85 cases were reported. A small cleansing station is provided by the Council for use by those cases where treatment cannot be carried out at home or in those who cannot be relied upon to do it thoroughly. I am certainly of the opinion that scabies has increased since demobilisation was stepped up.

Under this heading I might be permitted to include epidermphytosis or ringworm of the feet, hands and groin. This disease is known by various popular names such as athlete's foot, or Dhobie itch. It is far more common than is popularly supposed, and can exist in a chronic form unrecognised for many years. Very often these cases are put down as "eczema" (blessed word) or soft corns. Ringworm of the nails can also be a very troublesome and long standing complaint. Ringworm of the scalp is now very rare, and it must not be forgotten that in the scalp ringworm disappears spontaneously after 14 years of age. Why it should do so and yet persist elsewhere is one of the mysteries of Nature.

TUBERCULOSIS.—11 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. 2 cases of tubercular meningitis (notified by death returns) died in hospital. These cases were aged 2 and 3 years respectively. It appears that tubercular meningitis in young children is over-diagnosed. Some of these supposed cases may be cases of Listeriosis. In more than one case, the grounds upon which a diagnosis of tubercular meningitis rests are very dubious.

The Welfare Authority for tuberculosis is the County Council. The sanatorium is at Walton, near Chesterfield. The T.B. Dispensary is at Ilkeston, 4 miles distant, and weekly sessions are held on Wednesdays between 10—1 and 2—4. X-ray work is done at Derby and the local hospital also performs useful service in this respect for diagnostic purposes. Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are admitted to the County Council Orthopaedic Hospital at Bretby. The County Council also provides laboratory facilities for the examination of sputa at Derby without charge to practitioners or patients. There is considerable pressure on the beds at Walton and cases have

to wait very long periods in some instances before being admitted for treatment.

The premedical examination of colliery trainees by one colliery company includes X-ray examination of the chest. In one man, this resulted in a case being discovered in a fairly advanced state which presented no other clinical signs, and as a result of which he was admitted to hospital at a much earlier date than he would have been without this routine check.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age. Periods	New Cases Notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	—
35-45	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	6	2	0	1	0	4	0

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is satisfactory both in quantity and quality. The whole of this district is supplied by the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board, whose works are at Whatstandwell in the Derwent Valley. Frequent bacteriological examinations are made of the raw water at the works as well of the treated water before going into supply. Samples of water are taken at monthly intervals at varying points in the Heanor U.D. for chemical and bacteriological analysis by the Public Analyst, Nottingham. The results in 1945 were satisfactory despite considerable trouble from mining subsidence causing interruption of services. Neither the raw nor the treated water has any plumbo-solvent action. There are only 17 standpipes which supply approximately about 20 houses.

W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.I.C.,
 Analytical & Consulting Chemist.
 Public Analyst for the City of Nottingham
 and the Borough of Mansfield.

Additional Public Analyst for the
 County Council of the Administrative
 County of Lincoln, Part of Kesteven.

1, REGENT STREET,
 NOTTINGHAM.
 23rd July, 1945.

Official Agricultural Analyst for the
 City of Nottingham.

Report of Analysis of Waters received 18th July, 1945, from
 Heanor Urban District Council. Mark Bulk sample from the four
 bottles for chemical analysis.

This sample contains per 100,000 parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C	20.00
Suspended Matter	trace
Chlorides as chlorine	2.84
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	0.08
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent
Free Ammonia	0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0004
Temporary Hardness	6.50
Permanent Hardness	7.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs at 80°F	
for N/80 KMnO ₄	0.00
pH value	8.30
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste and Colour	normal
Heavy Metals	absent
Free Chlorine	absent

	1	2	3	4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	14	21	70	14
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	2	1	1	2
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	3	3	3	4
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	1	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)				
Present in	—	—	100	— mls.
Absent in	100	100	50	100 mls.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year under review, a fair number of improvements have been effected, but the problems of overcrowding, restricted repairs to dwelling-houses, the improvement of hygiene in some food premises, and the need for further standards for certain foods, require further effort. We can rest assured, however, that as soon as circumstances permit, the abolition of slums, reconditioning of dwelling-houses on an extensive scale, improvement in the handling and distribution of food, further attention to clean milk production, the provision of satisfactory conditions in factory, shop and office, will not be delayed, and the good work which was accomplished prior to the war will be resumed, and these present times of frustration will give way to meeting modern changes and development.

We are now in the difficult transition stage between war and peace, and many people are really trying to secure a somewhat different way of life to ensure that whatever the social category, each has a fair share of the things that really matter, and, just as it apparently needs a war waged between nations on a colossal scale to dig people out of their ruts and imbue them with new vigour, there should be plenty of inspiring outlets in time of peace to develop wartime knowledge and gains in order that every citizen may realise his duties, rights and responsibilities as a citizen, and his duties and responsibilities as an individual, a parent, and a neighbour.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE, 1945.

During the year 7,693 visits and inspections were made as follows:—

Appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders	...	...	764
Premises Inspected on Complaint	...	...	280
Premises Re-visited following Complaints	...	...	145
Caravans, Tents and Similar Structures	...	...	78
Cinemas and Theatres	...	...	4
Drainage Inspections	...	...	199
Smoke, Colour and Water Tests to Drains	...	...	42
Factories	...	...	45
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	15
Offensive Trades	...	...	14
Infectious Disease, and Disinfection	...	...	503
Scabies and Verminous Conditions	...	...	83
Piggeries	...	...	45
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	587

Refuse Receptacles and Conveniences	...	...	...	...	771
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	190
Re-visits to Property under Notice	...	...	...	...	400
Schools, Churches and Chapels	...	...	...	...	93
Smoke Observations and Visits	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous Visits and Salvage	...	...	...	...	1574
Housing Enquiries re Application for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	79
Houses inspected re Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	20
Houses inspected re Vermin	...	...	...	...	78
Houses inspected re Housing Defects:—					
Public Health Acts 171; Housing Acts 123	...	...	...	...	294
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	394
Meat and Other Foods Inspections:—					
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	121
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	438
Food Stalls and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	292
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	30
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	89
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	...	32
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	8
Shops	...	...	...	...	122
Food Depots and Stores	...	...	...	...	33
Cowsheds, Milk Purveyors' Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	186
Complaints:—					
No. of Complaints Received	...	...	...	...	190
No. referred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	14
Summary of Complaints:—					
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	38
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	6
Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	78
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	3
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	...	7
Obstructed Drains and Sewers	...	...	...	...	38
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	11
					190
Notices Issued:—					
No. of Informal Notices Served	...	...	...	...	530
No. of Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	...	1226
No. of Notices to Day Schools, Sunday Schools and Librarians re Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	687

**SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS
REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, UNDER THE PUBLIC
HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS.**

INTERIOR OF HOUSES:—

Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	34
Floors re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	46
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	71
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	63
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	65
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	31
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired	...	...	...	...	...	54
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	53
Insufficient lighting remedied	...	...	...	...	...	14
Insufficient ventilation remedied	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pantries ventilated or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Washing coppers provided and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	26

Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc:—

Baths provided	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wash-hand basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	11
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	28
Sink waste-pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	26
Bath waste-pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16
Wash-hand basin waste pipes trapped	...	...	...	...	...	10

Water Supply:—

Internal supply of water provided (Taps fixed over sinks)	...	...	...	...	...	5
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Overcrowding:—

Overcrowding remedied	...	...	...	...	...	9
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EXTERIOR OF HOUSES:—

Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	48
Walls pointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	49
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	35
Eaves and downspouts provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	48
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	36

Drainage:—

Downspouts disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	14
Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	56
Drains re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	36
Additional drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	32
New Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	36
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Interceptors provided on main drains	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drains ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	14
Soil pipes repaired or altered	...	...	...	...	...	7
New gully traps provided	...	...	...	...	...	66
Insanitary gully traps abolished	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drains tested with smoke, water or colour fluid	...	...	...	...	...	42

Underground rainwater cisterns abolished	...	...	1
Water removed from cellars	...	...	3
Cesspools abolished	...	...	1
Yards and Outbuildings:—			
Wash-houses built, repaired or limewashed	...	...	8
Coalhouses built or repaired	...	...	11
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	40
Yard surfaces cleansed	...	...	36
Urinals:—			
New Urinals erected	...	...	3
Urinals cleansed or repaired	...	...	3
Urinals provided with flushing apparatus	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory urinals abolished	...	...	1
Urinals screened from the street, etc.	...	...	1
Privies, Pail Closets, Cesspools and W.C.'s:—			
Privies converted into water closets	...	...	Nil
Pail closets converted into water closets	...	...	Nil
Pail closet receptacles renewed	...	...	8
New W.C. buildings erected	...	...	10
Water closets accommodation repaired	...	...	38
Water closets provided with new pedestals	...	...	16
Defective water service repaired	...	...	63
Defective flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	...	...	62
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	12
Sanitary conveniences limewashed	...	...	44
Insufficient sanitary accommodation remedied	...	...	11
W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	10
Dustbins:—			
Dustbins provided (replacements)	...	...	225
Miscellaneous nuisances:—			
Nuisances from keeping swine	...	...	5
Nuisances from keeping other animals	...	...	14
Accommodation for animals limewashed	...	...	7
Accumulation of manure removed	...	...	5
Smoke Abatement:—			
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	3

SUMMARY OF REGISTERED PREMISES.

Slaughter-houses—Licensed 19. Registered 3.			
(Not in use)	...	...	22
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	3
Workplaces	...	...	27
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	12
Factories	...	...	99
Bakehouses	...	...	16
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	27

Other Food Preparing Premises	28
Farms or other Premises used as Dairies	35
Cowsheds	74
Milk Purveyors—Retail 27. Wholesale 28	55
Milk Purveyors who reside outside but retail within this area	12

HOUSING.

During the year, a certain amount of repairs and improvements were effected, although the amount of time spent in securing compliance with some notices was out of all proportion to the amount of work executed, and it is to be hoped that normal conditions will soon prevail when works can be carried out with the minimum of restrictions and delay.

The main outlines of the housing problem are familiar enough. The need for houses is increasing, and it is estimated that nearly 1,000 houses are required in this district to meet all needs and allow of the demolition of unfit houses, whilst nothing is more likely to create slums than the serious reduction in repairs and maintenance. It is to the future that we must therefore now turn with confidence and determination. In pre-war years good progress was made, even though most authorities had their share of ribbon development and jerry building, but although the problems facing us to-day are many and varied—especially in a colliery district where subsidence is prevalent—the knowledge and experience at our disposal are equally varied and extensive.

The widening assumption by the state of responsibility for personal health and social services, and the national anxiety in regard to the size and age—structure of the population, have also made the welfare of aged persons an issue of public concern, especially as they already number nearly one-eighth of the population. Re-housing here is again a duty and the provision of small bungalows is essential, incidentally, a fair number of aged and single persons reside in houses which are under-occupied and which would be released for families, subject to alternative accommodation being made available for the present aged occupants.

At present there are 1,200 applications for tenancy of Council houses. All applications are dealt with through the Health Department and an orderly system of procedure is in force, and, as domestic conditions are never wholly static, constant changes have to be recorded and the circumstances of each family kept up to date. Contact is also particularly made with prospective tenants in their old homes before they take over tenancy of Council houses. It has been found that the varying needs of many applicants could not be finally reduced to a mathematical formula, but the assessment of claims of all applicants are summarised and followed by a visit to confirm details prior to the Council making the final allocations.

The provision of good dwellings, however, represents only the first stage in the process of housing; there is also the question of Housing Management; this apart from attending to the after care of new tenants can be summarised as the skilful extraction from the house of the greatest value to both landlord and tenant. The value to the landlord is in the preservation of the house by its maintenance in good condition to minimise its depreciation, and, to the tenant, the value is represented by the standard of house provided in relation to the amount of rent which he is called upon to pay. Council Houses could with advantage be controlled by a suitable officer, by using if necessary existing machinery for the purpose, bearing in mind that the home must do three things: It must give the individuals it contains an opportunity to live their lives with some completeness; it must work smoothly as a family establishment, and it must be part of the community as a whole.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

No. of New Houses erected during 1945:—

1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. By other local bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	Nil
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—					
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	294
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	394
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	12
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	25
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	12
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	282
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—					
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	171
3. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—					
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	Nil

(3) Number of houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Act, 1936	...	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses where undertakings were accepted		9

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the area.

TENTS, VANS AND TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.

The demand for this type of accommodation will doubtless increase due to housing shortage and the profitable nature of letting caravan sites. Fortunately there are no ugly camping sites in this district, although we occasionally experience the lone occupier moving from place to place.

Control of movable dwellings is governed by (i) Licences authorising the use of land, and (ii) Licences authorising persons to erect or station and use such dwellings. The Council may grant licences upon such conditions as they think fit, whilst the time that land not licensed may be used for camping, is limited. Now that the war is over, the use of low grade vans, bus bodies and the like, are more likely to spring up, and the growth would produce a lowering of the general public health and housing standards which would have a subtle and cumulative effect upon local residents and the district as a whole. In summing up the present position, the degree of control is—to those acquainted with the law—unfortunately very limited.

78 visits were made, chiefly in connection with vans attending the Annual Wakes and which were all found in satisfactory condition. Three vans were removed out of the area after informal notices had been served, and no licence was in operation authorising the use of any land as a site, at the end of the year.

OUTWORKERS.

There were 12 premises in use for this purpose at the end of the year.

Four lists containing names and addresses of 16 Outworkers were received during the year, and particulars relating to four of these employed outside this area were forwarded to the Local Authority concerned.

The Home Work carried on was as follows:—

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers:	
	Males.	Females.
Clothing	11	—
Hosiery	1	—

Fourteen visits of inspection were made and the premises concerned were in a satisfactory condition. In one instance a case of infectious disease occurred, and appropriate steps were taken.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

The following work has been carried out during the year:—

No. of visits to infected houses	...	...	...	...	...	503
No. of visits re Scabies etc.	...	...	...	...	...	83
No. of Rooms disinfected (Houses and Schools)	...	...	...	...	...	206
No. of Notices to Day Schools	...	...	...	...	...	349
No. of Notices to Sunday Schools	...	...	...	...	...	173
No. of Notices to Librarians	...	...	...	...	...	165
No. of Library Books Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	234
No. of Library Books Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of lots of Bedding destroyed upon request	...	...	...	...	...	12

DISINFESTATION.

No. of Houses infested (Bugs)	...	...	...	...	...	11
(a) Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Other Houses	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	11

SCABIES.—The Mortuary and Cleansing Station building formerly erected for A.R.P. purposes was acquired by the Council during the year, and the Cleansing Station again proved useful. 45 cases of scabies were dealt with during the year and 39 cases with lice. 91 treatments were given for scabies and 59 for lice.

Cockroaches and ants gave rise to some complaints and assistance was given in all cases, suitable insect powder or liquid insecticides with the loan of sprayers being issued. All infestations due to bed-bugs were dealt with by the Health Department Staff.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Two complaints were received and three smoke nuisances were abated, and, despite the inferior class of fuel in use, commendable efforts were made by those responsible, to reduce emissions from factory chimneys when attention was drawn to the matter.

Certain cities are to-day wisely prescribing Smokeless Zones, and it is being found that a great majority of plants and appliances in operation are already capable of being operated smokelessly, and that there is no reason why the occupiers of other premises should not fall into line with their more enlightened neighbours. The possibilities of smokeless zones are considerable, although the smoke-conscious authority will derive little benefit from its consciousness if its neighbour lacks a similar consciousness.

The adoption of newly-developed fuel-burning appliances in new housing will also in considerable measure prevent the creation of new sources of atmospheric pollution by domestic smoke, but the more

difficult problem is that of dealing with existing sources of domestic smoke pollution. This is a problem of some magnitude for the future, and which will involve progressive elimination by replacing smoke producing appliances in existing dwellings. Obviously, the income of the occupants will largely govern the type of fuel burned, but the three main methods by which domestic smoke can be reduced in the future without abolishing the use of solid fuel will be (i) by the use of solid fuels which are smokeless either naturally or by carbonisation; (ii) by better cleaning and preparation of coal as it leaves the pits, thereby reducing its impurities, particularly from iron pyrites which is responsible for causing sulphur dioxide; and (iii) by the more complete combustion of raw bituminous coal.

We have to realize that in smoke abatement as in many other matters we are at the cross roads. In one direction there is the road laissez-faire—we shall build new homes, offices and factories on the old traditional styles with the wasteful, dirty, inconvenient methods of heating and cooking with all the drudgery involved; the other road is the use of scientific methods, economically sound and productive of higher standards of comfort and of better conditions than ever before.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1945.

Summary of observations taken at Cross Hill, Codnor, by Mr. A. F. Pine, at a station 394 feet above mean sea-level.—

	Inches.	Days of Rain.	
January	1.96	on	9
February	2.87	„	13
March	.75	„	9
April	2.09	„	12
May	2.15	„	11
June	2.87	„	15
July	2.40	„	13
August	2.49	„	14
September	1.55	„	10
October	4.43	„	12
November	.40	„	11
December	1.59	„	14
	25.55	on	143

The rainfall was below the average of the last 50 years by 2.96 inches. March and November, usually wet months here, had exceptionally light rainfalls. On no occasion was 1 inch of rain recorded within 24 hours.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number and type of sanitary conveniences in use in the area at the end of the year were as follows:—

	Heanor Ward.	Langley Mill Ward.	Langley & Marlpool Wards.	Loscoe, Codnor, &c. Ward.	Total.
Water Closets	2578	1465	1246	1775	7064
Pail Closets	3	1	5	44	53
Privy Middens	2	0	3	35	40
Dry Ashpits	2	1	0	2	5
Dustbins	2449	1335	1207	1687	6678

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

REFUSE COLLECTION.—To the average person the collection of refuse simply signifies the emptying of dustbins. To the official responsible, however, it is a question of securing the most suitable and economic type of transport and obtaining the most effective use of necessary labour. Sound management and accurate recording must be obtained, and it cannot be denied that tolerance has had to be exercised during the past few years when the service was affected by the lack of labour, overworked vehicles, calls for more salvage, and shortage of dustbins (which is still troublesome). It is obvious, therefore, that the service must now develop to an even higher plane than that of pre-war days. A procession of unfits have passed through our hands during the war years as the replacements occasionally available would in some instances have proved more of a hindrance than a help. The inducements for good workmen to leave cleansing duties for other work were numerous and tangible, but cleansing work is an essential public service, and as social prophets and reformers have been rightly pressing the need to make industry socially attractive, the well-being of Local Authorities' workers has also a strong claim, as Council service has as great a need as any other industry for attracting the most efficient labour. Incidentally these employees should have their services appreciated by the public, as there is a strong human urge to find a significant place in the social economy and feel that one's work is as honourable as any other. This being a colliery area the refuse yield is extremely high during the winter months involving a very large amount of material delivered finding its way into dustbins and adding enormously to the collection of refuse.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.—Three controlled tips are in use. In each case land is being reclaimed for agricultural purposes, and upon the completion of one tip in a few years time, can be visualised a very fine recreation ground being formed. The tipping is based upon the regulations issued by the Ministry of Health, and the question of

cricket infestation which has proved troublesome on occasions has been completely solved.

SALVAGE.—This service which is combined with refuse collection has forced many to realise that in pre-war days valuable raw materials were destroyed, and we now appreciate the utilisable and possible potentials of so-called waste materials. There has recently, however, been a falling off in salvage, and every effort is made to maintain and increase recoveries especially of waste paper and kitchen waste. A Book Drive was held during May when 54,775 books and magazines, etc., were collected, one ton of these being sent to the Services. As usual, school children gave valuable assistance, and the teachers co-operated admirably.

As regards Salvage generally, at the economic prices prevailing at present it would appear that the need for certain forms of salvage will continue for some time and we must therefore respond to the demand. Waste paper when collected clean is capable of re-manufacture not once, but several times before its maximum potential is exhausted, whilst kitchen waste collection—despite the abuse of communal bins—must continue to make a substantial contribution to the nation's economy. In fact if it had not been for the collections of kitchen waste made by local authorities during the past few years the pig would have almost disappeared from this country, as Local Authority collections which were commenced as a wartime duty to provide a substitute feeding stuff for cereals from overseas became the irreplaceable sources of supply upon which a very considerable part of the pig population was maintained.

TABLE OF COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1945.

Item.	1. COLLECTION.			II. DISPOSAL.			TOTAL.		
	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (3)	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (4)		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (5)	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (6)		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (7)	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (8)	
(1) Partics.									
Revenue A/C.	Day Night	Day Night		Day Night	Day Night		Day Night	Day Night	
A. Gross Expenditure	Refuse Soil	£	£	£	£		£	£	
B. Gross Income	6005 206	5869 206		1522 30	1478 30		7527 236	7347 236	
	975 —	975 —		— —	— —		975 —	975 —	
C. Net Cost	5030 206	4894 206		1522 30	1478 30		6552 236	6372 236	

Refuse Removed:—11,257 Tons Dry Refuse, 224 Tons Night Soil = 11,499 Tons (Estimated Weight).

SALVAGE.

SALVAGE.		Tons.		Weight.		Income.	
			Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s. d.
Paper	...	89	14	3	0	561	19 3
Ferrous Metals	...	8	11	3	0	18	4 1
Crushed Tins	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	—	19	0	7	14	15 2
Textiles	...	9	10	3	0	66	15 3
Bottles and Jars	...	1	15	0	14	8	8 6
Rubber	...	1	7	1	0	1	7 3
Bones	...	6	16	3	0	20	4 1
Cullet	...	8	6	0	0	10	7 6
Kitchen Waste	...	178	4	2	0	268	1 9
Miscellaneous	...	—	—	—	—	18	4
Total, 1945	...	305	5	3	21	£971	1 2

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are four of these owned and maintained by the Council. Two only are of modern construction, and the question of providing new and more public conveniences is urgent and is engaging the attention of the Council. The receipts from automatic locks during 1945 was £83 14s. 8d.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.

All premises are well managed, and the usual satisfactory conditions were maintained during the year.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The gravity of the World food situation concerns everyone, and, as preventible waste can be controlled, the campaign against rats and mice—and in fact against all forms of food pests—has to be continued with undiminished vigour.

Although the destruction of rats is not a measure which has originated as a result of the war, the realisation that a large amount of damage to foodstuffs was taking place produced more intensive action generally, and there has in many areas been an expansion of this work. The use of trained operators adopting the technique suggested by the Ministry of Food (Infestation Branch) has also proved a very useful measure, and is much to be preferred to leaving the matter to private or business premises occupiers who may have the initiative but not the technical knowledge required, and who may quite possibly increase the difficulties of the expert operative when his services are called for after certain measures applied by the occupiers have proved unsuccessful.

The chief factor locally has been the considerable clearance made in the sewers, and I am convinced that the annual treatment in sewer manholes and at the sewage works offers one of the most concentrated opportunities of dealing with rats, as the whole object of rats destruction is to obtain maximum results in the shortest time. Allotments also form another fruitful source of rats.

It is only very rarely possible to arrive at a true estimate of an animal population, and rats and mice present an especially difficult problem: their concealed habitats, sporadic distribution, high local concentrations, and seasonal fluctuations in numbers all make a true estimate impossible. It is, however, quite safe to state that the rat population in this area has been reduced considerably during the past two years, and there now appears little prospect of rats becoming established without notice being sent to this Department, although the number seen varies with the temperament of the individual reporting their existence.

Owing to systematic maintenance treatment and the minimum of delay in treatment, no Reservoir or Major Primary Infestations occurred, but a number of minor infestations were dealt with which could quite easily have assumed major proportions if allowed to develop. A minor infestation indicates any infestation varying from the odd one or two, to twenty rats. The surface infestations met with generally appeared to have arisen by the introduction of rats during the migratory seasons of spring and autumn, and in other instances, chicken sheds and especially allotment sheds formed suitable harbourage. Some restriction appears desirable in connection with the construction of poultry sheds, etc., near dwelling houses.

The rat catcher has again performed excellent work throughout the year, and his activities have proved of great value. His services are also available to occupiers of private and business premises at 2/- per hour, payment being made direct to him by those engaging his services, and no difficulty has been experienced with this arrangement. Sewers, Tips, Allotments, etc., have all been dealt with during the year, and successful results have been achieved.

In addition to maintenance treatment, the whole of the sewer system was prebaited and poison baited during October-November with sausage rusk and zinc phosphide, and, as a second treatment is an essential part of the scheme, this was carried out with bread mash and barium carbonate, immediately after the first treatment. Eighty-four dead rats were collected at various points including the sewage outfall screens, and the calculated kill was 735.

The sewer treatment results were as follows:—

SEWER TREATMENT.

Sections I to VI inclusive.	First Treatment.	Second Treatment.
No. of Manholes	285	287
Average Pre-Bait Takes—		
Complete	5	0
Good	14	4
Small	36	27
Total Takes	55	31
No Takes	230	256
Poison Takes—		
Complete	2	0
Good	12	2
Small	33	18
Total Takes	47	20
No Takes	238	267

No. of Dead Rats Found	80	4
Estimated Kill	562	160
Total Estimated Kill for the Two Treatments	(735)	

RATS DESTROYED UPON COUNCIL DEPOTS, WORKS,
SEWERS, TIPS, PROPERTIES AND LAND.

	Rats.
Sewers	735
Sewage Outfalls	129
Refuse Tips	89
Depots (Salvage)	12
Works Depots	10
Recreation Grounds	Nil
Allotments	142
Cemeteries	Nil
Council Housing Estates and other Buildings and Land ...	61
Brook Courses	15
 Total	 <u>1193</u>

RATS DESTROYED UPON BUSINESS PREMISES AND
PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSES.

Business Premises Cleared ... 25	Rats Destroyed	183
Dwelling Houses Cleared 25	Rats Destroyed	90

(66 Council Houses were also dealt with and cleared during the year. In most cases fowls were kept upon or adjoining these houses).

SUMMARY.

	Rats.
Council Sewers	735
Council Properties and Land	458
Private and Business Premises	273
	<u>1466</u>

A further 500 rats at least can be added if the number killed is calculated in accordance with poison taken.

The number of reports received during the year regarding rats upon premises was 59, and these were all dealt with. Seven rather serious Mice Infestations were remedied, and no Notices were outstanding at the end of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat and Other Foods surrendered and destroyed:—

	lbs.
Meat	353
Tinned Foods	611
Bacon	44
Eggs 462	58
Cheese	11
Sultanas	21
Beans	1064
Other Foods	20
Total	2182 lbs.

The use of the twenty-two private slaughter-houses has been practically discontinued excepting in some instances for the slaughtering of an occasional pig. During the year 129 privately owned pigs were slaughtered by licensed slaughtermen using the humane killer, and no difficulty was experienced in securing the surrender and destruction of any diseased organs or parts.

In view of the need for the encouragement for increasing food supplies during the war, reasonable freedom to follow the pursuit of keeping pigs was desirable, but it is also clearly necessary for the good of the community as a whole that proper safeguards against the possibility of nuisance being created by pig-keeping must be imposed. A number of unsatisfactory piggeries were therefore discontinued.

The transport and handling of meat was given attention, butchers shops, food depots and stores, market stalls and food preparing premises were visited frequently, and any contraventions dealt with. A number of improvements were carried out to certain shops.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES AND MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER 1936.

Two Supplementary Licences to retail Accredited Milk in this area by persons producing the milk in other areas were issued during the year. Two firms who retailed Pasteurised Bottled Milk within this area were also licensed for the purpose.

At the end of the year there were 35 registered farms with 74 cowsheds. At 16 of these farms Accredited Milk is produced and an increase is encouraged.

There are 28 wholesale producers and 27 retailers in the area, and 14 retailers who reside outside but retail milk within this area, including the two firms retaling Pasteurised Milk.

42 samples of milk were obtained and submitted to the Derbyshire County Council's Laboratory for examination. Pasteurised Milk also received a fair amount of attention. Any milk which did not reach a satisfactory standard was followed up until subsequent samples proved that the milk was satisfactory. Results of all tests are forwarded to the producers and retailers concerned. One new cowshed for 12 cows was completed during the year, together with the erection of a proper dairy, and various other improvements were carried out at a number of farms.

No general shopkeepers retail milk in this area, and no applications to have such premises registered have had to be considered. It is sound policy to refuse any applications unless the applicant can show that he has adequate facilities for the cleansing and sterilising of the utensils and the safe storage of the cleansed utensils as well as the milk. The small shopkeeper with a heavily stocked shop for the sale of milk is regarded as unsatisfactory.

As regards Pasteurised Milk, one looks forward to the possibilities of "In-bottle" pasteurisation which will prevent contamination of the milk after it has been pasteurised. There is also the possibility—at some future date—of discarding the bottles altogether in favour of non-returnable containers, the waxed cartons, which were in use in some parts of the country.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., the County Analyst, has kindly furnished particulars of samples taken in this district on behalf of the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority. 68 samples were taken in the area of the Heanor Urban District Council during the year 1945, 33 of these being Milks.

Of the milk samples three contained small amounts of added water—one of these being also deficient in fat. Five other samples were also somewhat deficient in fat, but the deficiencies did not warrant the institution of proceedings. The vendors of these samples were cautioned.

Two samples of Baking Powder—an informal sample and a formal sample purchased from the same vendor—were found to be deficient in available carbon dioxide. The vendor was cautioned.

The remaining samples were all satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES, FISH FRYING AND FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

Hygienic methods in food establishments are of vital importance in preventing illness. All premises where foodstuffs are prepared, stored or processed should be satisfactorily constructed, all equipment should be of such material as will lend itself to efficient sterilisation, perishable foodstuffs should be displayed for sale in glass fronted

ventilated display cases, and facilities for personal hygiene should be sufficient and include the provision of hot and cold water, soap, nail brushes, and individual—or at least—clean towels, whilst the outer garments or overalls worn by the staff should be clean. Special attention is necessary in public eating places, including cafes, restaurants, etc., and last but not least drinking glasses in bars. Bakehouses, Fish Frying Premises, Food Preparing Premises and Shops, and premises used for the sale of Ice-Cream, etc., were visited, and improvements were found to be desirable in some instances. Improved lighting, new floors, and interior cleansing to some bakehouses, fish frying premises and food shops were effected in a number of cases.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three offensive trades, each business being conducted on a small scale. Two are carried on for limited periods subject to extension of times at the discretion of the Council.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Three notices in pursuance of Section 9 were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories in respect of three factories. In one instance the existing sanitary accommodation was remedied, one other firm provided a new range of water closets and a urinal, and in the other instance plans have been approved for the abolition of a range of trough closets and the provision of modern conveniences. Other contraventions were remedied during the course of normal inspections.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Full use is made of various posters and leaflets which are issued from time to time. Of cleanliness not very much need be said; though some cannot and do not practise it, most citizens know what it is. Chiefly the finer points are unrecognised, notably the extent to which hands can and do convey infection. There is a popular impression that infection spreads only through the air and a few do not appreciate the virtues of soap and water as an alternative to chemical antiseptics. Personal hygiene falls naturally into familiar provinces—surroundings, clothes, cleanliness, food and drink, excretion, sleep and rest, and those principles must be put before the young. The love of contiguity is the cause of spreading much infection—"The more we are together, the merrier we shall be"—is not the first hygienic virtue of a physical environment. However, we are gradually passing from the old concern for the treatment of established diseases and the prevention of infection, to concerning ourselves also with the prevention of defects and to those measures that encourage the highest mental and physical health and development open to the individual.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

All equipment was removed from the Decontamination Depot in Fletcher Street during the early part of the year after Civil Defence was disbanded, and there was a most gratifying absence of any deficiencies in equipment and stores.

I accept this opportunity of expressing my warmest thanks to all those who served in any capacity whilst I had the privilege of being O.C. D.D.

Many volunteers sacrificed their limited leisure time in order that they could give the greatest possible service if called upon, and the fact that the district had at its disposal well trained, efficient and well equipped Rescue, First Aid, and Decontamination Services, ready to act intelligently if called upon, afforded a considerable feeling of comfort and relief in the district, whilst I am satisfied that although we were fortunately free from the weight of any air attack, these local services would have given the greatest possible aid if required.

In conclusion I again express my gratitude to the Council and various Committees and Sub-Committees for their support and interest, to the Clerk to the Council and the Medical Officer of Health, to all members of the Health Department Staff for their loyal and efficient co-operation, to my colleagues in the other departments, and finally, to the foreman and members of the cleansing service for the manner in which their duties have been carried out.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW A. WILSON.

